

(a) a nucleotide sequence that encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2;

(b) a nucleotide sequence consisting of the SEQ ID No: 1;

(c) a nucleotide sequence that is completely complementary to a nucleotide sequence of (a)-(b). —

24. (Amended) A process for producing a polypeptide comprising culturing the host cell of claim 9 under conditions sufficient for the production of said polypeptide from a nucleic acid molecule that encodes said polypeptide, and recovering said polypeptide from the host cell culture.

25. (Amended) An isolated polynucleotide consisting of a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1.

27. (Amended) A vector according to claim 8, wherein said isolated nucleic acid molecule is inserted into said vector in proper orientation and correct reading frame such that the protein of SEQ ID NO: 2 may be expressed by a cell transformed with said vector.

28. (Amended) A vector according to claim 27, wherein said isolated nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to a promoter sequence.

### **Marked-Up Copy of Amended Specification**

NOTE: Changes are marked by brackets and bold text.

**Paragraph 1:** Transporters are generally classified by structure and the type of mode of action. In addition, transporters are sometimes classified by the molecule type that is transported, for example, sugar transporters, chlorine channels, potassium channels, etc. There may be many classes of channels for transporting a single type of molecule (a detailed review of channel types can be found at Alexander, S.P.H. and J.A. Peters: Receptor and transporter nomenclature